THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY MEYERS & MENGEL,

At the following terms, to wit:

$2 00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.

$2.50 if paid within 6 months; $3.00 if not paid within 6 months.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months

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Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 61. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3124

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1865. VOL. 9, NO. 4.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, one insertion,			$1 00
One square, three insertions,			1 50
One square, each additional insertion			50
	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square,	$4 50	$6 00	$10 00
Two squares,	6 00	9 00	16 00
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Original Poetry.

For the Gazette.

A PARODY.

Don't you see de black clouds risin' over yonder,
Where de Abolition scheme's begun?
White men step aside dar, dem's de lubly darkies,
Come to vote and for de office run.

Look out dar now! We's a gwine to vote!
Look out dar, don't you understand!
Gumbo is a comin'! Gumbo is a comin'!
For to rule and occupy de land.

Don't you see de lightnin' flashin' in de cane brake,
Like as if we's gwine to hab a squall?
Dat's de darkey ivory, grinnin' like de monkey,
'Case we's gwine to hab a vote dis fall.

Look out dar now, &c.

Way up in de corn-field, when you hear de tunder,
Dat's de cannon cast in Bedford town,
For to gib de signal, when de darkey voters
Will be 'lowed to vote de white trash down.

Look out dar now, &c.

Sambo was a sojer, in de Union army,
Brudder Phillips say he bore de palm;
Guarded all de big forts, swallowed all de hard tack,
White man's fightin' wasn't worth a—slam!

Look out dar now, &c.

So you see de darkey, fightin' all de battles,
Chawin' all de army rations fine,
He must do de votin,' he must hold de offis,
Off de white folks for to take de shine.

Look out dar now, &c.

POLITICS TEN YEARS HENCE--ADDRESS OF MR. CROW TO HIS CONSTITUENTS IN 1865.

The following is supposed to be the address of an enlightened colored gentlemen, Mr. J. Cæsar Crow, who has represented this district in Congress for one term, and is seeking a re-election. It will be seen that Mr. Crow is a politician of the liberal stripe, and is for allowing white men some very important privileges, particularly the right to marry colored ladies, &c.

To My Colored and White Constituents ob de 17th Congressional District:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I hab felt greatly flattered by de call you hab made on me to become a candidate for re-election to Congress from dis district. De knowledge ob de fac dat I hab done my duty for two years as your rebresentativ hab been a great source ob consolation to me, and dis great public endorsement ob my course in de legislatib halls as a statesman and a patriot, hab filled de measure ob my political glory full to de top.

Widout flattering mysef, (I hope you all know I would scorn to do dat) I tink I can say wid propriety dat I hab did as much if not more to elevate de character ob de black race abroad as any odder man ob my limited experience. Already de foreign countries wid whom we hab had domestic relations is speakin ob de internal policy ob our gobernment wid a proper respec and while I is free to admit dat our course towards de sufferin white man of dis country hab not been as liberal and just as I hab advocated, I still tink we will sooner or later come to dat stage ob de game which will require us to show great magnanimousness, and forgetfulness ob our forefathers' injuries. It am my great desire to establish de superiority ob de colored race to any in de world, and to dis, it am necessary dat we should exhibit a noble and generous impulse toward our fallen foes. For my part, I am for doin de white man justice whenever his necessity requires and de exigency ob de case will admit. I am confident dat by a proper legislation and a yieldin policy on de part ob de administration ob which de venerable and de Honorable Mr. Fred. Douglas am de head, de white man may soon be restored in some measure to de rights and position in society which (dar is no use disputin de fac) he once held.

While it am true dat de white race in America am rapidly passing away afore de superior blood ob de colored man—as de white foam goes afore de dark strong waves—still while dere is yet lef a vestage ob de white blood it am our duty as a great nation to protect it in ebery lawful and honorable manner. It will neber do for dis great colored nation to hab such a history ob de white man, as de white man hab ob de Indian.

In conclusion my fellow-citizens I will say dat I am:

First, In fabor ob a repeal ob de law which prohibits a white man from marrying a lady of color.

Second, I am in fabor of a repeal ob de "act entitled an act" which prohibits a white man from owning more than one acre of land.

Third, I am in fabor ob white suffrage and always will be. De white man am as much entitled to vote as de colored man if he behabe himself in a proper manner.

Dare are many odder minor issues—such as de employment ob de white man on guberment works—de raising ob three regular new white regiments, &c., which I am in fabor ob, but which I hab not time to discuss. I will meet my opponent de Honorable Mr. Duffy at all ob his appointments where my views can be heard at greater length.

Wid many more tanks for your flatterin call, I hab de honor to be gentlemen,

Your humble obedient servant,

J. CÆSAR CROW.

NOT TRUE.—It is not true that the Democracy of either State at large, or any county, voted as a party against the law allowing the soldiers the right to vote, *Fourteen of the strongest Democratic counties in the State* went strongly in favor of the amendment, while some abolition counties voted against it. There was no settled policy in regard to the law. Everybody voted as he thought best on that subject.

SHODDY VS. SHODDY.

Kelley Excoriates Cameron.

"WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT HONEST MEN MAY GET THEIR DUE."

The "Great Winnebago," alias "Old Kickapoo" pays the Indians in Middletown Paper—He has disgraced the Democratic, the Know Nothing and Republican Parties—With Ceaseless Assiduity He Hunts Jobs, Offices and Contracts—He dares not Present his name Before the People—He Crawls to the Feet of the Appointing Power—He Buys Three Democrats—He Bids $20,000 for One Vote to elect Himself and Fails—By Corrupt Bargaining he imposes Himself upon President Lincoln—Congress Rebukes his Crimes by a two-third Vote—Wants Kelley to Vote to Expunge—Kelley Refuses, because "to Stir Foul Matter would be to Produce a Stench," and makes an Enemy of "Old Kickapoo"—&c., &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.

To the Union Men of the Fourth Congressional District:—A long and successful career in crime emboldens the guilty. A recent illustration of this law of human nature impels me to violate my lifelong rule of conduct, and for once to notice a political slanderer. I do not, however, address you for the purpose of repelling his inuendoes or falsehoods. My life has been passed among you, and if its record, familiar to you all, does not repel them, I have lived in vain. My purpose is simply to pierce the mail of ill-gotten gold in which the slanderer has clothed himself, and give you a glimpse at the loathsome object it protects.

The papers of Friday announce that Simon Cameron, of Dauphin county, was serenaded by his friends on the preceding evening at the Girard House in this city, and availed himself of the occasion to vilify my colleagues and myself, "the Congressmen of Philadelphia," in a speech to the assemblage.

I was but a youth when I first heard the name of Simon Cameron, and it was as the perpetrator of a crime. He had been made the agent of the Government to carry a large amount of money, due them, to the Western Indians, and had taken advantage of their ignorance and helplessness to enrich himself. [illegible] of you who had then attained to manhood, though you may not, after the lapse of so many years, revive the burning indignation with which you regarded the infamous swindler of the Indian, will doubtless remember that instead of paying them the specie which the Government confided to him for that purpose, he retained it and gave them the notes of the Middletown Bank, of which he was an owner. At their encampment in the remote wilderness, these notes were utterly worthless. The Indians could not use them for any purpose there nor carry them to Middletown for their redemption. But what was that to Simon Cameron? Was not their loss his gain, and was he not so much the richer by every note that failed to come home for redemption, though they did suffer and starve? And those of you who are not old enough to remember all this, now know why this bold, bad man is sometimes spoken of by your seniors as the "great Winnebago," and sometimes as "Old Kickapoo."

For more than thirty years have watched the tortuous career of this man and have never seen reason to abandon my first impression of his character. Whether acting with the Democratic, the Know Knothing, or the Republican party, for he has in turn disgraced them all, he has never been false to his criminal instincts. He has endeavored to turn them all to profitable account. His ambition is sordid and panders to his avarice, and he measures honors by the perquisites they expose to his grasp. He has no confidence in the people and is aware that they distrust him. His speech of Thursday evening was not characteristic of him for he is prone to the use of instruments. His habit is to point the stiletto, but to employ another hand to drive it home. Though an active participant in the politics of his county and State for more than half a century, during which long period he has pursued the profits of office, of jobs, of contracts, with eager and ceaseless assiduity, he has never dared to permit his name to be presented to the people of county or State as a candidate for an elective office. He crawls to the feet of the appointing power. He cares not who may be King, so that he may "still be Vicar of Bray," and to that end he chaffers with and corrupts weak and needy members of conventions and the Legislature of both parties.

I need not recite the disgraceful facts attending his several canvasses for the United States Senate. Their nauseous odor lingers in your nostrils to this hour. In the first he bought the votes of three Democratic members, and in the last bid twenty thousand dollars for the one vote which would have elected him. This last transaction was so flagrant that the Legislature was compelled to take cognizance of it, and if justic be not lame as well as blind, the law and honor of our State will yet be vindicated.

The evil report of his deeds pervades the country as a reproach to our State. Yes, unhappily for Pennsylvania and her great interests the buzzard-winged fame of Simon Cameron is national. By months of abject solicitation and corrupt bargaining he procured a mass of letters, certificates and recantations, that imposed him upon President Lincoln as the representative man of the Keystone State. That was an evil hour for Pennsylvania. You also remember how he organized the Navy Agency in this city, and feel the ineffable reproach he thus brought on our Navy Yard and [illegible] commercial and other business men. [illegible] his impudent and ill-judged harangue [illegible] —In the olden time a member of Congress from Philadelphia would have had sufficient influence to have carried his point (the establishment of a Naval Station at League Island) without a dissenting voice. Is that the assertiou of a sober man? and did he who made it forget that our Congressmen in the olden time in proposing to locate a Government workshop at Philadelphia had not the terrible reputation of Simon Cameron, the Fagan of the Harrisburg lobby and ex-Secretary of War to contend with, and, therefore, had some chance for success? My colleagues and I were less happy than they in this respect.

As I have said, he begged and bargained for the influence which induced Mr. Lincoln to invite him to a seat in his Cabinet. It was now fondly hoped, by those who have not sounded the depths of his depravity, that, being old and rich, he would take advantage of so distinguished an opportunity to prove that he could be honest, and could administer a trust without turning it to his own profit, or handing the fund over to his creatures, to be used on joint account. How sadly these hopes were disappointed is attested by the brevity of his term of office, and the circumstances under which it closed.

In less than one year from the day on which Simon Cameron was installed as Secretary of War, Congress, though at that early day it had before it but partial evidence of his crimes, indignantly drove him from that high office. Two-thirds of the members of the lower House were friends of the Administration, and would gladly have sustained each member of it as they did its distinguished head.

You can imagine how painful it must have been to them to find themselves constrained by duty to proclaim the fact that the first man the head of their party had been induced to appoint as the successor of John B. Floyd had exhibited greater aptitude than he for his worst tricks. But it became inevitable, for this old man, notwithstanding his boasted and reputed millions, believes that one of his name is never rich enough until he has a little more, and, to save their party and the country, the friends of the administration in the House had to proclaim his infamy and denounce his crimes. Nor was the vote by which they did it, a meagre one. His friends and those who would most gladly have averted this disgrace from our State could rally but about one-third of the House against the resolution of condemnation. [illegible] about two to one against him, [illegible] Pennsylvanian, not willing to bear witness against the representative of our State, but too well satisfied of his guilt to vote against the resolution, failed to record my vote.

In this fact, gentlemen, you have the secret of "this distinguished statesman's" hostility to me and my friends. Mr. Walborn, the postmaster of Philadelphia, and others of his creatures, have offered me his friendship and support if I would endeavor to have that resolution expunged. My reply has invariably been that to stir foul matter would be to produce a stench. I have never in this or aught else endeavored to propitiate him or his creatures. No stone marks the spot where my poor remains may finally rest, but I mean that my children shall be able to vindicate my name by pointing to the fact that Simon Cameron and his confidential friends were ever hostile to me.

With greatful regards, yours very truly.

WM. D. KELLEY.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

When John T. Ford attempted to re-open his Theatre at Washington and go on with a business which had received the approbation and the patronage of President Lincoln, the War department stopped him. After waiting a reasonable time, Mr. Ford made a formal demand for the restoration of his property, which being refused, he employed counsel and was about to bring suit aginst the Secretary of War for damages. This seems to have brought that distinguished individual to a realizing sense of the responsibility he had incurred by his arbitrary and unlawful proceedings. He made haste to do justice to Mr. Ford, but he did it in a way that will hardly meet the approbation of the people. Instead of turning the Theatre over to its owner and allowing him to do as he pleased with it, the Secretary, of War has agreed to pay him fifteen hundred dollars per month for it till the first of February next, when, if Congress refuses to buy it for one hundred thousand dollars, it is to be given up to him.

Thus, at the very moment when the last dollar of the last loan authorized by Congress has been received and expended, and when the ablest financiers in the country are unable to see where the money is to come from that will be needed to carry the government through till winter, the Secretary of War contracts to pay a rent amounting to eighteen per cent. per annum on the exaggerated value set upon this property. He also agrees to recommend the purchase of the property for the use of the government, when it is certain, no matter what may be said to the contrary and by way of excuse for the proposed robbery of the treasury, that it is not worth the money asked for it.

The seizure of the Theatre when it was on the eve of being re-opened by its owner, was an outrage for which the Secretary of War can render no sufficient excuse. Still less sufficient will be any excuse he may attempt to render for saddling on the empty national treasury the large amount he has agreed to pay for a property with which he had no business to meddle.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

ONWARD.—The tide of freedom still rolls on; seventy-five ladies of color, with as many "little nigs," left this State yesterday *en route* for the north. These faithful disciples of old John Brown, if they are not careful, will wake up some fine morning and find themselves in old John's fix—"mouldering in the grave."—*Louisville Dem.*

☞Punch says this is by a brute: Why is a beard like common sense? Because no woman possesses it.

The Kentucky Election.

A Mockery of the Elective Franchise--Citizens Driven from the Polls by the Military.

From the Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.)

The American people are properly sensitive concerning the integrity of the ballot-box, and the proceedings in Kentucky on election day will not be received with favor in any quarter, and least of all by those who have stood with most constancy and firmness by the cause of law and order—the cause of Union and American nationality during the war.

It is not becoming that a file of soldiers shall stand before the polls, and that officers of the army of the United States shall hold lists of those who are proscribed, made out by irresponsible persons, and prevent them from approaching the ballot-box. That this was done in Kentucky there is ample and conclusive evidence, and the flavor of this business is too nearly that of the border ruffian outrages in Kansas to permit it to be passed in silence by any honest journalist.

We feel that it is a duty to bring this matter before the people, and to remind the madmen in Kentucky who have instigated and propose to profit by the outrage, that there is not a township in the North, where the action of the military in their State on election day would be sustained by a majority of the voters. We cannot but think that General Palmer has greatly exceeded his authority—that he has grossly and expressly violated his instructions; and will be rebuked accordingly.

His presence on the stump during the late canvass was not called for, and was in bad taste and injurious to the cause he sought to champion; and the obtrusive, illegal and unscrupulous use of the military power has disgusted thousands of the friends of the constitutional amendment. After all he has driven more Union men than rebels from the polls.

Persons competent to testify—those familiar with the people—conversant with all the facts and in full sympathy with the Union cause—assure us that in Kenton and Campbell counties there are many of the best Union men who did not go near the polls, scorning to cast a vote under military surveillance.

But, should the rebels be allowed to vote and carry the election? Certainly not, and the laws of Kentucky provided that they should not. The laws were sufficient. If the civil authorities were, in any precinct, unable to cause the laws to be executed, according to the proclamation of Governor Bramlette, there was the place for the use of the bayonet. The establishment of guards at the polls, with lists of those who should vote, was in contempt of the laws of Kentucky, and in defiance of the laws of Congress to prevent military interference with elections. We take it this is very far from seeing that the laws were faithfully executed, according to the order of the President to General Palmer.

If Kentuckians were mad enough to send a disloyal delegation to Congress—a delegation elected by Rebel votes—the remedy would be found in Congress itself, and would unquestionably be applied by that body. If the integrity of the ballot-box in Kentucky under the laws of the State cannot be maintained without military operations, it would be better not to have any elections, and to put an end at once to civil government from the Kanawha to the Mississippi.

However, we may rejoice over the election of some good men in Kentucky, the moral effect of a genuine victory of the cause of freedom and the Union in that State is not with us, though we are persuaded that with good management it might have been obtained.

Change in Sentiment.

Parson Brownlow delivered a lecture on slavery, in New Orleans about eight years ago, from which the following is an extract:

"The Southern portion of the Methodist Church was doing more for the temporal and eternal welfare of the negro, than all the shriekers out of hell; the pious abolitionist would enter the church on Sunday, a face as long as moral law, descant upon and bewail the miseries and wrongs heaped upon the downtrodden son of Africa, and on the following day, in his picayune grocery or candy store would, if he could, swindle a Louisiana negro out of the pewter ornament on the head of his cane, and do it in the name of the Lord. When I get to heaven', continued the reverend gentleman, 'where I expect to go after my death, if I find a regular built abolitionist there, I shall conclude he practiced a fraud upon the door-keeper, for in my opinion, a Kansas agitator and freedom shrieker has no more business in our Father's kingdom than Commodore Paulding had in Nicaragua when he captured the fillibusters."

THE REASON WHY.—"Can you tell me why the "republicans of wealth are so anxious to have the negroes vote?" Of course we could. It is well known that the Democrats, as soon as they get into power, intend to Tax Bonds, thereby compelling the rich Bondholders to pay their portion of the Taxes, instead of heaping it upon the poor men and farmers as is now the case. By giving the negro a vote they expect to control things so as to always run in their own men. It is time farmers and everybody else should begin to enquire as to the reason why they are taxed so heavily and the "privileged class" always escape.—*Dem. Messenger.*

"Now, I will prove very briefly that a secessionist is as great an Abolitionist as Sumner. Both the secessionists and the disunionists are for breaking up this Union. I will state this argument in a *syllogism*, thus: AN ABOLITIONIST IS A DISUNIONIST. A disunionist is a secessionist. A secessionist is a disunionist. A Disunionist is an Abolitionist. There is not a particle of difference between them."—*Andy Johnson, June 2d, 1865.*

RETURNED SOLDIERS.

It seems but yesterday that loyal ladies and gentlemen, if we may use the expression, were sending mittens, flannel shirts, religious tracts, abolition newspapers and election tickets to the "poor soldiers." The mittens and flannel shirts were all right. The religious tracts were all right, and were very handy for the soldiers to have at certain times. The abolition newspapers were all right, for they were loaded to the muzzle with denunciations against Democrats, and their mission was to incite mobs, personal violence and hate for all who differed in opinwith the editors therof. The election tickets were all right for they were lists of the names of loyal cowards, who dared not go to war, but were willing to stay at home, get in office, and assess taxes on the property of the soldiers in the field to raise bounty that their precious selves might be safe. Of course this was all right, for it was sanctioned by the great and good Lincoln, and was the only means certain poverty stricken laborers in this worldly vineyard had to obtain a living, and dress their families in stylish raiment, or pay for beer, tangle leg whisky, or for the support of shiftless editors who would die but for the charity bestowed on beggars.

It seems but yesterday all this was the order of the day. Men wrote letters to the dear soldiers and enclosed election tickets.

Pretty girls sold kisses for five cents and embraces for a higher sum, all for the poor soldier. Men and women cried aloud, "give, or be damned!" "Contribute, or be spotted!" "Endorse, or be mobbed!" And the poor people gave.

Now the soldiers, foot sore and weary, come home. The men who have followed the echoes of cannon down to the gates of hell. The men who have bathed their feet in the blood of their comrades, as they followed the glittering, flashing sabre up to shake hands with death. The men who were food for powder and ball, for sabre and bayonet, for horses hoofs and the tires of artillery wagons. The men who were prayed for by hypocrites, and preyed upon by army contractors, sutlers, and guerrillas of Heaven, known as army chaplains, are now coming home. They come foot sore and weary. They bring dirty looking bundles strapped to their backs. Their clothes are travel stained, and their eyes wander hither and thither in search of their once *earnest friends*!

They sit on the store steps, and in alley ways, eating crackers, cheese, raw pork, and hard bread. They have toyed with death as a boy cracks a whip. They have dared the devil, the works of hell, rebellion, and abolitionism, that negroes and office holders might grow sleek and prosperous. They have been to war—they have returned and the ones who were once so loud in the praise of the soldiers, now pass by on the other side of the street! Girls give no more kisses. Hot coffee, sweet cake, and religious tracts are no more. It is thus abolitionism shows its gratitude.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

THE SOLDIERS' VOTING LAW.

Shoddy organs are endeavoring to make a little capital against the Democratic party by charging that "every one of its members of the Legislature, orators and newspapers violently opposed the soldiers voting amendment." This is an unblushing falsehood. No opposition was offered to the principle of allowing soldiers that right, by either legislators, orators or presses, but it was frequently stated that the law was merely intended for the benefit of the Republican party, and that Democratic soldiers would not secure generally the right of vote under it because their actions were under the control of officials of the dominant party. The election subsequently held demonstrated the truth of those statements, for thousands of Democratic soldiers were disfranchised, while the doors to fraud were opened wide on the other side. The soldiers themselves saw, and many now acknowledge, that however good the law may be, the execution of it was a gigantic fraud on the ballot box and a farce upon representative government.

The Democratic party, although conscious that the whole intent of their opponents was to carry the election last fall by fraud and force made no issue upon the soldiers' voting amendment. The proof of this is to be found in the fact that in fourteen counties, casting Democratic majorities, the amendment was adopted by Democratic votes. As proof that the Democracy did not make that amendment an issue, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that it carried in the State by *one hundred thousand majority*! Had the Republican party that much of a majority in August, 1864? If so, then during the three following months that party lost no less than *eighty thousand*, for with all their figuring and frauds they could not exhibit more than a majority of about *twenty thousand* in the following November. These facts make it evident that "every Democratic legislator, orator and press" did not violently oppose the soldiers' voting amendment.

A reference to the House journal will also show that, on the final passage of the amendment, ninety-one members voted for and only two against this amendment. Does that fact add any weight to the shoddy falsehood? The truth of the matter is, that had the Democratic party of Pennsylvania opposed the soldiers' voting amendment, *it would have been defeated.* For proof of this we have only to point to the fact that on the home vote in October last, the Democracy had a majority of nearly a thousand votes.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Artemus Ward says when he hears the song, "come where my love lies dreaming," he don't go. He don't think it would be right.—Artemus is a good boy!

☞A gentleman is one who combines a woman's tenderness with man's courage.

WHY?

Tax a farm worth a thousand dollars $50, and exempt $100,000 in bonds?

Mr. A. has $2,000 invested in a grocery store one week before the assessor calls. Mr. B. has $100,000 in money. Mr. A. puts his $100,000 in bonds the day before he meets the assessor, and thus escapes paying an honorable tax of three hundred dollars. He also draws seven thousand dollars interest, making an increase of ten thousand dollars!

Why?

Because all despotic and aristocratic Governments seek to win the interest of the wealthy in favor of the Government against the labor of the poor.

Beware of the scorpion for he will sting.

The wealthy bondholders want the negroes to vote, for with their money they expect to control that vote hereafter.

If a poor man votes for negro suffrage and is in favor of exempting the wealth of the bondholder, he will find that he has been working out his own damnation.

When an Abolition politician, who has been twisting and hunting office all the days of his life, tells you he won't want office, tell him he is a liar and the truth is a stranger to his tongue.

What is the use of a man being humbugged?

When you hear any leading Abolitionist telling how he loves foreign citizens, ask him why he mobbed them and helped to burn Catholic churches ten years ago?

These things are worth considering and thinking over.

It will show the record of the opponents of the Democracy in a bad condition.

To give the negro the right of suffrage will not free the factory girls of New England who are forced to work sixteen hours a day, for from two to three dollars a week and board themselves.

It will not make shoddyites pay poor women more than sixpence for making a shirt.

Why don't some of the office-holders hereabouts who have been enjoying themselves for four years, while the "brave boys" were in the front to save their scalps, resign in favor of those boys?

They won't.

Calico and everything else is dear, while the produce of the farmer brings a mighty small price.

This was brought about by the Abolition rule.

The time was when a small amount of money would pay for a large amount of goods, and taxes were very low.

This was when Democrats managed the affairs of the Government.

Now it takes a large amount of money to buy a small amount of goods, and taxes are enormous.

The Abolitionists rule now.

The thing is plain, and a blind man can't help but see it.

Unless the people come up to the work and help the Democracy redeem the country, there will be little left to redeem except tax titles.—*Fremont Messenger.*

THE NEW GOSPEL.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is thus reported in the Hartford (Conn.) *Press:*

[Extract from the Fourth of July Preaching in Windham Co.]

"We are going to have religion and a true Gospel down South. They have had a false Gospel—one that took with the strong against the weak. Now we will have a pure Gospel—one that begins with love to God and love to man. You may send your wares and merchandise down there, but *you can't send your religion.* Fact is, you can't spare it from home. It is not an article of export. It is a plant of slow growth. You can't go down South and let out civilization by the job, and intelligence by the contract. It will take time. The mill will grind out some flour by and by. The whites down there, so lazy, must learn to work. They won't stir till kicked by hunger. I have seen them in Charleston, where I could not have walked ten years ago. I think the question is, *what will become of the whites? The Blacks are Kings and Princes compared with the white trash.* I don't know what they will do—the best thing for most of them to do is to *die.*—I hope they will stand some chance in the next world—they havn't the ghost of a chance in this."

☞At Los Angelos, lately, a jury, in an assault and battery case, rendered the following liberal verdict: "We, the undersigned jury find the defendant a little guilty, and recommend him to a great deal of mercy of the Court."

☞An Irishman being asked why he permitted his pig to take up his quarters with his family, made an answer abounding with satirical *naivete.* "Why not? Doesn't the place afford every convenience that a pig can require?"

☞The age of a young lady is now expressed according to the present style of skirts, by saying that eighteen springs have passed over her head.

☞The Siamese twins, having lost their property in North Carolina by the rebellion, are about to again exhibit themselves in the Northern cities.

☞Last week one hundred and fifty-five children died of cholera in New York city.

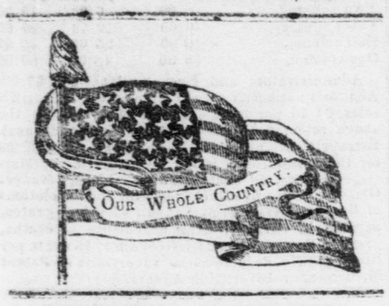
☞The Democrats of Philadelphia have nominated ex-Judge Lewis, Col. James Page and James Campbell for the City Council.

☞A youth of 85 married a maiden of 75 in Xenia, Ohio, last week.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : AUGUST 25, 1865.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

REPRESENTATIVES,
A. J. COLBORN, Somerset Co.,
GEORGE A. SMITH, Fulton Co.

COUNTY TICKET.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. G. EICHOLTZ, S. Woodberry.

TREASURER,
GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
P. DONAHOE, Southampton.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
I. KENSINGER, Liberty.

COMMISSIONER,
M. S. RITCHEY, Snake Spring.

POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years,
D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley.

POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years,
SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair.

AUDITOR,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

CORONER,
JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

Abolition Pow-wow at Harrisburg.

A Convention of the Abolition party of this State, met at Harrisburg, on Thursday, 17th inst. There was considerable sparring between the Cameron and Curtin wings, and also between the *soldier* and *anti-soldier* elements in the Convention. The following resolution offered by Mr. Todd, of Cumberland, as a substitute for the milk and water platitudes adopted by the Convention, *was voted down*, receiving but 17 votes to 111 against it:

"*Resolved*, That this convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognize the claim of our citizen soldiers on its confidence and gratitude, as superior to those of all others, and that in token of the sincerity of this declaration, it will nominate none as candidates for office except those who have proven their loyalty and patriotism by services in the field, against the enemies of our republic."

The defeat of this resolution was the work of Thaddeus Stevens and the Negro Suffrage Radicals, who hate the soldiers because the "boys" refuse to acknowledge the darkey to be their superior. When Todd offered his resolution, Thaddeus at once moved to refer it to a committee, expecting by that process to smother it and keep it from being passed upon by the convention. Thad. made a little speech on this subject, during the course of which he said, that, "although he recognized the claims of those who had died in battle, he also recognized the claims of those who had spent their money in the prosecution of the war." But Thaddeus' candidates had not a very good show in the Convention, and he was compelled to yield his first choice for Auditor General. He agreed to compromise upon Gen. Hartranft, the hangman of Mrs. Surratt, and whose radicalism is entirely satisfactory to the advocates of Negro Suffrage. Generals Albright and Selfridge, both gallant soldiers, were also named in the Convention, for Auditor General; but they had never officiated as *hangmen*, and, therefore, were not acceptable to Stevens and company. Hartranft was nominated. He hails from Montgomery county. For Surveyor General, Col. Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria county, received the nomination. Col. Campbell was a candidate for the nomination of Senator in his own district, but was defeated. He was very sore over this disappointment, and threatened all kinds of vengeance. Hence the Convention found it necessary to propitiate him with the empty honor of a nomination for Surveyor General.—As to the resolutions adopted by the Convention, we can say but little, not having seen them in full. But the synopsis of them given in the Associated Press report, shows them to be of the aqueous-lacteal kind, very watery and just tinged with a little coloring of skim-milk. The policy men have the platform and the radicals the candidates, whilst "Gen." John Cessna (the telegram to the A. P. dubs him "Gen.") was made chairman of the State Committee, in order to satisfy the demireps and government thieves who live upon the pap which oozes from the Federal Treasury just before the transpiring of important elections. Thus patched up, the Abolition organization in this State, will try to make one more fight, hoping that Andrew Johnson may yet be induced, or coerced, into co-operation with them in their efforts to Africanize the American Union. But that organization is rotten to the core and the "cohesive power of public plunder" which now holds it together, cannot long sustain the corrupt and festering mass. A few more shots from the Democratic batteries will demolish it. Like a decayed cheese, it will fall to pieces, exhibiting within it a living corruption that will turn the stomachs of the Loyal League itself.

John Cessna, Thimble Rigger.

"Now you see it, and now you don't see it!" Such is the exclamation of the three-penny prestidigitateurs who go about the country cheating people "out of their eyes," at ten cents per head. The political slight-of-hand performances of Mr. John Cessna, of this place, are of the same character.—Now you see John's hand, and now you don't see it! But this time we *do* see it, every body sees it. When trying to persuade people to vote for Lincoln, John used to say, "Oh! I am as good a Democrat as ever! I only want to have this war fought through and after that I will act with the Democratic party, as I have always done before!" That was the time some people couldn't see it. But now John has become the chief cook-and-bottle-washer in the Abolition party and nobody can be deceived by his position. For the benefit of those innocent Abolition lambs whom John expects, some of these days, to lead to the slaughter, we will, by and by, ventilate his public career. For the present suffice it to say, that the appointment of this renegade to the chairmanship of the Abolition State Committee, will only nerve Democrats to greater exertion for the success of the good old party which made him what he is and which he has so basely betrayed. Democrats of Bedford county! Strip for the contest! Lay aside every personal and individual consideration, and show the people of the State that John Cessna does not and cannot, as he has so often boasted, carry Bedford county in his pocket!

☞In all the divisions of the people during the past four years, who have been the aggressors? Who incited the mobs that destroyed Democratic printing offices? Who pointed out Democratic citizens to strange soldiers, as Secessionists? Who introduced political subjects into the churches? Who stopped volunteering and passed a harsh and uncalled-for conscription law? Who executed that law so as to exempt "Republicans" and to force Democrats into the army? Who placed the military at the polls, to deprive freemen of the right of suffrage? And, finally, who refused to celebrate the National Anniversary with the Democrats? "Republican" reader, you know who—*the leaders of your party!* Whatever violence, whether of language, or of physical force, has been resorted to by Democrats, was used in *self-defence*. This paper has printed some strong articles on the subjects above referred to, but they were printed *se defendendo*. Had the "Republican" leaders abided by the law, had not the sacred rights of the people been invaded, had not Democrats been mobbed, their property destroyed, and their lives taken in cold blood, we would never have said one word about protecting our rights. They were the aggressors, not we; and all the Bedford *Inquirer's* perversions of our articles, cannot lessen their guilt and shame.

☞The *Inquirer* quotes a number of extracts from the *Gazette*, which are so garbled that their real meaning is not at all conveyed. But take them even as the *Inquirer* prints them, they are not so far from the mark. For instance, the *Gazette* is represented to have said that unless a Democratic President was elected in 1864, the war would not be ended finally for the next four years. Very well. The fighting seems to be over, but the Abolitionists themselves tell us that the war is not "*finally* ended." They give this as a reason for keeping up military courts, for refusing to restore the *Habeas Corpus*, and for keeping up a standing army of 300,000 men. The *Gazette's* prophecy is sustained by the present policy of the Abolitionists, for, the war is not *finally* ended so long as a standing army is required to keep peace in the South. Better wait, Mr. *Inquirer* till your own party *acknowledge* that the war is over, before you refer again to the prophecy of the *Gazette*.

HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL.—On Friday last we had the pleasure of attending a "harvest home pic-nic" near the residence of Mr. David Koontz, in Bedford township. The affair was well attended and passed off very pleasantly. The people of that neighborhood are clever and genial and know how to make themselves agreeable. On the occasion referred to, a most excellent dinner was served up, to which the guests did ample justice. After dinner the time was spent in dancing, pitching quoits, and other pastimes. A more quiet and orderly party we have never attended. It was a real hearty old fashioned peoples pic-nic. As we saw persons of all parties, sects and denominations, mingling together, we could not help thinking how easily and how beautifully the late anniversary of the Nation's birth, could have been celebrated in the same manner, if a few demagogues had not thrown a bone of contention among the people. A number of persons visiting the springs were present at the festival, prominent among whom was Judge Daly, of New York, accompanied by his excellent lady. We are under many obligations to our rural friends, for their kind attentions on this occasion, and shall long remember the happy day we spent with them last Friday. Until we shall again meet them to "shout the harvest home," we can only think with the poet,

"How blest the farmer's simple life,
How pure the joy it yields;
Far from the town's tempestuous strife,
Free 'mid the scents fields."

☞Will the Bedford *Inquirer* please copy the following from the *Legislative Record*, page 414 or forever hold its peace on the subject of giving soldiers the right to vote in the army. We DARE the editors of the *Inquirer* to publish this:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, the House proceeded to the consideration of Senate bill No. 5, entitled "A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

The first section was read as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

Section IV. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections of the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

On agreeing to the first section,

The yeas and nays were required by the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, (Clarion,) Alleman, Balsbach, Barger, Barnett, Beck, Bigham, Billingfelt, Boileau, Bowman, (Cumb'd,) Bowman, (Lancaster,) Brown, Burgwin, Cochran, (Erie,) Cochran, (Philadelphia,) Coleman, Denniston, Ellis, Etnier, Foster, Gilbert, Glass, Graber, Guernsey, Hakes, Hargnett, Haslett, Henry, Herron, Hill, Hopkins, Hoover, Horton, Huston, Jackson, Josephs, Kaiser, Kelley, Kerns, (Philadelphia,) Kerns, (Schuylkill,) Kline, Koonce, Lee, Long, McClellan, McKee, McManus, McMurtrie, Mayer, Marsh, Marshall, Miller, Missimer, Musselman, MEYERS, Negley, Nelson, Noyes, O'Harra, Olmstead, Orwig, Pancoast, Patton, Pershing, Potteiger, Price, Quigley, Reed, Reifl, Rex, Riddle, Robinson, Schofield, Sharpe, Shimer, Slack, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Lancaster,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Spangler, Stanberger, Sutphin, Walsh, Watt, Watson, Weaver, Weiser, Wells, White, Wimley, Windle and Johnson, *Speaker*—91.

NAYS—Messrs. Boyer and Rice—2.

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE.—The Democratic conferees, chosen by the Democrats of the several counties comprising this Representative District, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the Legislature, met at the Mengel House, in this place, on Thursday, 17th inst. The following were present:

Bedford—John Sill, D. A. T. Black, John G. Fisher.

Fulton—C. A. Gaither, Jacob McDonald, H. S. Wishart.

Somerset—Capt. Geo. F. Baer, C. F. Uhl.

On motion, JOHN SILL, Esq., was elected President of the Conference and John G. Fisher, Secretary.

Nominations being in order, A. J. Colborn Esq., of Somerset, and Geo. A. Smith, Esq., of Fulton, were nominated. On motion the nomination of Messrs. Colborn and Smith were made unanimous. On motion, "*Resolved* that the thanks of the conference be extended to the proprietor of the Mengel House, for the use of his parlors.

JOHN SILL, President.

J. G. FISHER, Sec'y.

A SOLDIER TO THE "INQUIRER." GREETING:—The following letter is in reply to one of the *Inquirer's* insults to the soldier:

BEDFORD TP., Aug. 19, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:

I see by the last issue of the Bedford *Inquirer*, that the editor of that delightful sheet has discovered that there are some "copperhead soldiers." I will quote his language:

"The *Gazette* has lately made an addition to its editorial department. An individual has been engaged to hunt up Copperhead soldiers and to write letters for them. Up to this date three or four have been found."

Now, this is a pretty piece of blackguardism to come from men that profess to be the exclusive friends of the soldier. I presume the writer of this precious tit-bit intended it for my benefit, as I was rash enough to publish my views in the *Gazette*. Very well. Let him go ahead with his abuse. I will leave it to the people, "Republicans" and Democrats, whether the editor of the *Inquirer* who sneaked out of the draft by pleading that he had *big veins in his legs*, or myself who served honorably my term of enlistment in the army, most deserves the name of "copperhead." The poor, miserable, chicken-livered old granny that he is!—Why, all that he could do was to stay at home and abuse his neighbors for staying at home like himself. He talk about "copperheads!" He ought to put on one of his grandmother's petticoats, and travel about showing his "big veins" at 5 cents a sight. He could make more at that, than by lampooning returned soldiers. As for writing for the *Gazette*, there are many of us returned soldiers who are sick and tired of the *Inquirer's* falsehoods and of Niggerism generally, and we find the *Gazette* the only medium through which we can express our sentiments. What's more we intend to write just for what paper we please and whenever we have a mind to. The Black Copperheads of the *Inquirer* can't deter us from doing our duty at home, even if they did sneak out of Father Abraham's call for their assistance to us in the field. But I would advise them not to be too free in applying that word *copperhead* to returned soldiers. Some *nigger-heads* might lose the last syllable in their names, if they don't learn to be a little more polite. Be a little careful, my sweet friends. *Big veins* wont save you all the time. Yours &c.,

JACOB S. C. GATES,
late of *Co.* D. 13th Pa. Cav.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S HORSE.—The veritable war-horse of the Confederate chief Stonewall Jackson, may now be seen at Newport, R. I. It is a noble animal and makes a fine appearance in the street.

He is owned by George Francis Train, who is cutting quite a figure with him among the fashionables at that famous resort. He can do it.

[From the Age, of Aug 21st.

An Anti-Republican Doctrine.

The following article appeared in the *Press* of this city, under the title of "THE NATIONAL POLICY—THE STATES NOT OUT OF THE UNION, BUT THE TRAITORS ARE."

"Now that the doctrine is nowhere directly controverted that secession did not take a single State out of the Union, we may meet on a satisfactory and solid platform, as we come to consider the question of admitting the Senators and Representatives from such States. Congress may, and in our opinion should, insist upon such a purification of the several Southern State Constitutions as would free them of the poison of slavery; but even when this condition is fulfilled, no impenitent traitor, and no leader of the rebellion should be permitted to take his seat in either House, at least not for a long period of time. Suppose the inhuman guerrilla, Mosby, should be elected to Congress from the Alexandria (Va.) district—if Virginia were as sacredly and as strongly a member of the Union as Pennsylvania, we should deny his right to a seat, and enforce his exclusion. Nay, if Pennsylvania or New York, for instance were to elect such a man, it would be the duty of the majority to refuse him admission. Last year President Lincoln was most desirous for the admission of the Louisiana claimants. At the present Congress, doubtless President Johnson will expect to see Tennessee represented; but it does not follow that claimants of doubtful loyalty, or elected by rebel votes, will be permitted to take or hold their seats. Does any one suppose that Etheridge would be allowed to enter the Capitol as a member, no matter how great the majority that returned him? Undoubtedly not. We hold the power of Congress over this subject to be unquestionable—established not alone in the law and the Constitution, but by abundant practice and precedent. It is with them to say who shall be Senators and Representatives. They can decide as to the "qualifications" of the claimants, and they can exclude them for a short time, or for a whole Congress. This, it seems to us, clears the way of many of the difficulties suggested in the course of the discussions on this important subject."

It must be apparent to all that if the doctrine set forth in this article be adopted, it will change our whole form of government as completely as did the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon that of France. The power is here claimed for Congress, a mere legislative body, with its duties and the boundaries of its power clearly set forth in the Constitution, to say what kind of a Constitution the people of a sovereign State shall adopt, and to dictate to the electors who shall and who shall not represent them in Congress. The effect of this would be to render the union of the States at all times dependent upon a partisan majority. The question to-day upon which purification of the several State Constitutions is demanded is slavery. But issues change, as do the minds of men; the sentiments of entire communities are subject to like revolutions; and how would this doctrine apply to a different issue? Suppose protection or free trade, or the currency question, should be the dividing line between parties, would it be constitutional, fair or just for a partisan majority in Congress to refuse the admission of a State into the Union unless its Constitution agreed with their ideas upon these questions? Would the people sanction such a course? We need not stop here to urge the point that the late revolted States never were out of the Union, and that as a matter of course Congress has nothing to do with their Constitutions. It is sufficient for our present purpose to show that if Congress had a right to say that the people of a State shall exclude slavery by a constitutional provision on pain of non-admission to the Union, they would have the same right to demand similar action upon the tariff, or banking, or any other question that may decide the country. How long would the Union last—what indeed would it be worth—under the practical operation of such a principle?

But, look at this doctrine as a means of perpetuating the life of any political party or faction that should happen to obtain the ascendancy in the Legislature of the nation. Because the Houses of Congress have a right to decide as to the "qualifications" of their members respectively, it is now claimed that this right extends to questions of "doubtful loyalty" and others of a kindred character, the interpretation and understanding of which rest not on law, precedent or reason, but upon partisan feeling and political opinion. It is boldly stated that if Pennsylvania or New York elect men to Congress who do not agree with the radicals upon the issues which they have declared to be essential to the welfare of the nation, it would be the duty of the majority to refuse them admission! This is going to the full extent of the doctrine at once, and telling the people that no matter how they may change their opinions, and indicate that change by the election of members of Congress, the radicals mean to hold on to power, and exclude any member elect, North or South, who they think will be troublesome to them in their exercise of usurped authority. It will be seen by the extract given that there are no qualifications suggested in the exercise of this revolutionary and anti-republican doctrine. Even if men be elected to Congress who are eligible under laws passed by a radical Congress, and by voters qualified in the manner pointed out in the same enactments, still if each individual member does not come fully up to the requirements of the majority he "will not be permitted to take his seat in either House." This is the proclaimed decision of the radicals; and the President is notified that no exception will be made in the case of Tennessee, notwithstanding his desire to see that State represented in the coming Congress.

This is certainly a most dangerous position to be occupied by a political party in a free country. But it is the old doctrine of New England. That section has always clamored for a strong government; and now, when they are in the ascendancy, they desire to change the whole structure of our government and make their rule perpetual. First, the Southern States are to be subordinated by the expulsion of all members of Congress who will not bow to the dictation of New England assumption and fanaticism, and then, if necessary, the same rule is to be applied to Pennsylvania and New York. In this way the work of purification" is to progress until the task is complete, the union of the States under the Constitution destroyed, and a despotism fastened upon the people from which there is no escape, save by the sword. These suggestions as to radical action in the future are from a *Pennsylvania paper*. Will Pennsylvanians ponder them?

☞Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

More Loyal Thieves.

Our space is scarcely large enough to publish the accounts of the almost daily exploits of the "Loyal" thieves who infest every department of our government. Here are a few in addition to those already published:

A. P. STONE—IMMENSE DEFALCATION.

The Ohio *Statesman* says:

"It is pretty well understood that Mr. A. P. Stone committed suicide; and also, that he died a defaulter to a very large amount. Our readers are aware that he was the Collector of Internal Revenue for this Congressional district We have very high authority for stating that his defalcation will foot up as high as $140,000; and some put it still higher. His securities, it is said, will escape responsibility on his official bond—as, we understand, they notified the government some time ago, that they would no longer continue to be responsible thereon."

Mr. Stone was formerly Treasurer of the State of Ohio, elected by the Republican party.

Mr. Stone was "loyal," and no doubt was the "soldiers" friend. But what is one hundred and forty thousand dollars? absolutely nothing, compared with the Memphis Custom House "loyal" thief, who stole one million and a quarter of dollars. And the look at the other developments made in Van Wick's reports.

But here is another:

ARREST OF A THIEVING QUARTERMASTER'S CLERK.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—A quartermaster's clerk, named Russell, was arrested here yesterday, charged with absconding with $20,000 in government funds, whilst stationed at Louisville.

No wonder Quartermasters are "loyal"—it pays.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS is a nice slice for a clerk.

What a blessing it is to have a national debt and a Republican Administration!!

KETCHUM the New York forger and gold robber: and EARLE the bank robber who cut his throat in his cell were prominent Loyal Leaguers and proscriptive patriots.

We clip the following extracts from the New York letter contained in the *Sunday Despatch* of this week. As the *Despatch* is good "Republican" authority.

"He" (Ketchum) cannot harangue the 'Loyal Leaguers' any more at present, nor exhibit himself to their enamored gaze as a specimen of exclusive patriotism, while insisting, as he always did, that "if you scratch any democrat you will find a Copperhead." Mr. Earle, who cut his throat in jail because detected in assisting Jenkins, to the tune of $100,000 in robbing the Phœnix Bank, was another Loyal Leaguer, who equally rejoiced in holding himself up as a specimen brick of patriotism, and in denouncing every democrat as a rogue.—Neither will have an opportunity very soon of winding plaudits up Broadway by such verbal exertions: and their late exulting audiences, in regarding the suicide of one and the sudden degradation of the other, the overthrow of Draper, the downfall of Dinnison, and the anticipated *bouleversement* in the official *status* of the internal revenue department here, will probably discover a lesson worth studying on the mutability of private distinction, and the propriety of cultivating a little more political charity."

Negro Insubordination.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

The news received from the seabord plantations of Georgia and South Carolina is distressing in the extreme. In these districts the blacks are largely in the majority, the number of negroes being vastly greater in proportion to the whites than in the interior, constituting, in fact, seventy to eighty per cent. of the total population. On their subordination depend the peace and prosperity of the sections they inhabit. Uncontrolled by authority, and permitted to indulge in the brutal passions which are so rapidly developed in the negro race, when not kept under proper restraint, the black will only be too apt to gratify his taste, first for devastation and destruction, and afterwards for blood. Without the supervision and, indeed, coercion, which is necessary to force him to work, the fertile lowlands, which can only be cultivated by the African race, will soon relapse into a swampy wilderness, and foul ditches, broken dykes and shattered rice mills, will be all that is left to mark the presence of once fertile plantations.

In the rice districts of South Carolina great alarm is felt at the growing insubordination manifested by the negroes: Largely outnumbered and almost defenceless, the whites have till now relied for protection upon the presence of the white troops quartered in their midst. The announcement that these are to be withdrawn, and that they are to be replaced by negro troops has not only created the greatest consternation among the white inhabitants, but has not a little astonished the officers at present on duty. These latter feel that there is much cause for alarm, and, regarding the consequences of their departure as serious in the extreme, have advised the planters and their friends to prepare a memorial for presentation to General Gilmore, stating the condition of the districts in which they reside, and giving such evidence as tends to show that the blacks are ripe for insurrection. They have affixed their own signatures to this memorial, which has probably by this time reached its destination. General Gilmore however, is not the man who has sole discretion in this matter. General Meade commands the department, and there are still those over him whose duty it is to see that the lives of citizens are not uselessly held in jeopardy, and whose aim should be to develop and protect the producing interests of the various sections of the country.

The consequences of an outbreak among the negroes would be fatal—fatal to the white inhabitants, fatal to the negroes themselves, and fatal to the local agricultural interests. Though largely outnumbering the whites on the seaboard, the negroes are still in a very decided minority in the South, and while, at the beginning of an outbreak, there might be no force sufficiently large to stay their blood-red hands, organized bodies would soon be collected which would visit upon them, with terrible retribution, the crimes and massacres they might have committed. The whites would wreak their vengeance upon the negroes, and in destroying them, would destroy the labor of the country. Cultivation would cease for a long time to come, fields would be barren, and the producing power of the country, which constitutes its chief and real wealth, would be, in the rice districts at least, not only checked, but prostrated. It is not only the duty, but the manifest interest of the government, to see that the whites are protected in their lives at least, if not in their property, and that the negroes are kept under wholesome restraint. So soon as this is understood, so soon as the local authorities are allowed to assume proper control and to organize a system of labor suited to the new condition of things, capital will be raised to repair the ravages of war and the consequences of neglect; cultivation will recommence, wealth will increase, and there will necessarily be a vast increase of material, liable to taxation, from which no small amount will be drawn for local and general revenue.

Good Rules for All.

Profane swearing is abominable.
Vulgar language is disgusting.
Inquisitiveness is offensive.
Tattling is mean.
Telling lies is contemptible.
Slandering is devilish.
Drunkenness is disgraceful.
Laziness is shameful.

Avoid all the above vices and aim at usefulness. This is the road by which to become respectable. Walk in it.

Never be ashamed of honest labor.

Pride is a hateful curse—a hateful vice. Never act the hypocrite.

Keep good company. Speak the truth at all times. Never be discouraged but persevere, and mountains will become mole-hills. LUNERWAL.

CAUTION FROM THE

AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great number, calculated by their utter worthlessness to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches.

The FIRST has the name "AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name "APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name "P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. printed on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name "WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass.,"—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch." Others are named the "Appleton Watch Co," others the "P. S. BARTLEY," instead of our "P. S. Bartlett," besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers, against buying certain articles CALLED Watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Arcana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good Watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
182 Broadway, New York.

August 25—1m.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Pictures at old Prices!

To the Citizens of Bedford County:

The undersigned has just received a large lot of

CASES, FRAMES, &C., &C.,

for pictures, by which he is enabled to reduce the price 25 per cent. less than any other place in Bedford county. Persons desiring

Cheap Pictures and a Perfect Likeness

of themselves, will save money by stopping at

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

OPPOSITE THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.

☞Call and examine before going elsewhere.

Remember that GETTYS is the first man who made Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., in Bedford county.

Remember that Gettys is the first man who made Photographs in Bedford county. Remember the place ☞Opposite the Washington Hotel.

August 25—3t. T. R. GETTYS.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers will offer for sale on the premises, in Bedford township, on SATURDAY, the 26th of August, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate, to wit: ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND, containing one acre each, fronting four perches on the public road, and adjoining lands of Wm. Chenoweth, immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring. Also, a lot of ground fronting on same road, containing about five acres, and adjoining lands of Wm. Chenoweth, John Amos and others, having thereon a Log Dwelling House.

Also, a lot of ground of about Twelve Acres, adjoining lands of Hugh Moore, John Sproat and others. This lot will be divided and sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

Also, a tract of Timber land, containing about sixty-five acres, adjoining lands of Philip Little, Jonas Hissong and others. This lot will also be divided into parcels to suit purchasers.

Also, one other lot of Timber Land, adjoining lands of Jane Crain, George Croyle and others, containing about seventy acres, having thereon erected a Log House and Log Stable, and other necessary buildings. Also, an Orchard of choice fruit.

Also, at the same time a 4 horse wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, Windmill, Cutting Box, Horse Gears, Grind Stone, and a variety of other useful articles.

JOHN G. BRIDAHAM,
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Aug. 25—1t Administrators

AUCTIONEERING.

O Yes! O Yes! to one and all
That have any sales to call.

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public. Apply at his residence one mile north of Judge Burns', in Juniata township, or by mail direct to Schellsburg, Bedford Co., care of Judge Burns.

W. J. STATLER.

August 25—1m*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of George W. Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

REUBEN HARDINGER,
August 25—6t* Adm'r.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

BEDFORD, AUGUST 25, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Rally for the White Man's Government!

The Democrats, and all other citizens of Bedford county, in favor of re-instating the communities lately in revolt, as members of the Union, without any condition except obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the Republic, all who are opposed to Negro Suffrage and in favor of retaining the word WHITE in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, all who are in favor of doing justice to the white soldier and opposed to his disparagement by fulsome laudations of the black as his superior, all who are in favor of retrenchment in the expenses of the government, in order that the burthen of taxation may be lightened, and all who yet believe in those inalienable rights of man, Liberty of Conscience and Freedom of Speech, and who would have the people of this country, free, united and blest with the fruits of lasting peace, are requested to assemble in the Court House on MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, for the purpose of giving expression to their views and furthering the dissemination of the principles which they maintain. A cordial invitation is extended to all soldiers and citizens, who are in favor of sustaining, or who are willing to listen to the presentation of conservative doctrine. Rally, Freemen, Rally!

E. F. KERR,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com.

Hon. A. J. COLBORN, of Somerset, and other distinguished strangers, will address the meeting.

We call attention to the administrators sale of the real estate of John Bridaham, late of Bedford township, dec'd. in another column.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to the advertisement of T. R Getze in another column. Now is the time to have your portraits taken cheap and well.

MORE "CAMPAIGNERS."—Our old friend Edward Pearson, Esq., of New Grenada, Fulton county, sends us the names of seven campaign subscribers, for which he will please accept our thanks. The ball still keeps rolling.

C. A. GAITHER, ESQ., the handsome editor of the Fulton *Democrat*, dropped into our sanctum, a few days ago, looking as hale and bright as though no editorial cares had ever ruffled the course of his life. Long may he wave.

THE "SUNDAY MERCURY."—This well established Democratic journal, comes to us in a bran new suit of type. The *Mercury* is one of the most interesting of our exchanges and we are glad to note this evidence of its prosperity.

☞KELLY ON CAMERON.—We publish on our first page a pretty little letter from the pen of Judge Kelly, one of the Abolition Congressmen from Philadelphia. The Judge's theme is Simon Cameron. *Inquirer*, please copy and oblige some of its readers who are interested in Simon's welfare.

GOOD.—The Democrats of the Indiana and Westmoreland district have nominated James B. Sansom, Esq., editor of the Indiana *Democrat*, and whilom of the Fulton *Democrat*, as one of their candidates for the House of Representatives. "Jim" is a first-rate fellow and must be elected. A little extra fast running will do it.

SNEAKING ELECTIONEERING.—Be very careful as to what you hear in regard to some of the Democratic candidates. The Abolitionists are circulating all kinds of lies concerning Lt. Eicholtz and other Democratic nominees. Their game is to use men profesing to be Democrats, to give currency to their sneaking lies. Never trust a man who calls himself a Democrat, but comes to you with a bag full of stories calculated to injure Democratic candidates. He is no Democrat, but a wolf in sheep's clothing.

OUR NOMINEES FOR REPRESENTATATIVES.—The Democratic conferees for this Representative district, met in this place, on Thursday, 17th inst., and nominated as the Democratic candidates for Representatives, at the ensuing election, A. J. COLBORN, Esq., of Somerset, and GEO. A. SMITH, Esq., of McConnellsburg. Both are lawyers and men of ability and good character. Their election will secure to the people of the district, representatives who will be able to attend to the interests of their constituents. If every Democrat but does his duty, their election is certain.

THE "ISQUITHER" DODGE.—The publishers of the Bedford *Inquirer* are mailing that pernicious sheet to several hundred Democrats who have never subscribed for it. Quite a number of persons thus favored (?) have called upon us to ascertain what this means. It is done with a view to fasten the paper upon you, and if you lift it from the post office, to make you pay for it. No Democrat should have any thing to do with a paper that has said that the Democratic party is composed of "deserters," "skedaddlers," "barnburners," "bounty-jumpers," "Canada skulkers," &c. Democrats will not permit themselves to be imposed upon by so transparent a trick.

BAD ROADS.—The roads, almost everywhere, are in very bad condition. The frequent rains have washed gullies and made ruts in some of the best country roads. Supervisors should turn their attention to this matter as soon as practicable. We said that some of the country roads are bad. They are "no patching" to the turnpike between the foot of Dry Ridge and Somerset. There is, we do believe, but one road, on which toll is collected, in the United States, that is worse than the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike, and that is the demi-plank-and-mud-road between Berlin and Somerset. Mr. Brallier, of Berlin, runs a well-appointed hack and a good team of horses on this turn-pike; but, owing to the roughness of the road, he might as well run a log-sled. Who is responsible for this condition of things? What Rip Van Winkles preside over the interests of the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike Company? The traveling public wants to know.

☞Where is the man who followed Frederick C. Mock and shot him down in cold blood? Can't John Cessna help to hunt *him* out?

☞Turn out to the Democratic Mass Meeting at the Court House, on Monday evening, Sept. 4. Distinguished strangers are expected to address the meeting.

☞The Crouse case is the present stock-in-trade of the Bedford *Inquirer*. That paper is determined that none of its readers shall be qualified to sit as jurors on the trial of the Messrs. Reed.

☞Neither the Franklin *Repository*, nor the Bedford *Inquirer*, nor all the other Abolition liars in the state, can draw us into a discussion of the merits of the Crouse homicide case. We have too high a regard for a pure and impartial administration of justice to permit them to drag us down to their level.

☞The *Inquirer* is informed that we don't attack women. Is that a woman who would have her neighbor's property destroyed, who tries to stir up a riot which might end in the destruction of a whole town? No, no! She is *something else*. When women disturb the public peace and become enemies of the public welfare, they unsex themselves. They are no longer women, but *she devils*. Such characters are beau ideals with the *Inquirer* scribblers, but they cannot abide ladies whose *children are dressed in fashionable colors*.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND.—The Cleveland *Herald* says that it believes the Republicans will carry Ohio by twenty-five thousand majority. What a falling off! Last year their majority was 60,229. If they already give us a gain of thirty-five thousand, how will it be in October. We will carry the State against negro equality.—*Hancock Courier*.

THE land we love has become morally, politically and financially debauched to the very core. Beecherism is preached for religion, Abolitionism is held to be Jeffersonian Democracy and that other fallacy, though not the least, that green paper with Lincoln, Chase, or a Buzzard printed on the face, is as valuable as gold and silver.

PENNSYLVANIA INTERESTS IGNORED.—Taxpayers, you may look in vain through the Abolition-Republican-Shoddy platform for a single allusion to *your interests or to State policy*. The whole thing might be taken for a national platform, so broad it is in generalities, and so foreign is everything relating to this Commonwealth. The name of our State is not even mentioned except once incidentally, and that only to utter a slander against the Democracy. There is not one word said about State resources; about your industrial pursuits; about your tax and other burthens; nor is there even a hint at any policy which might relieve you of debt and taxation, or that might open to you new avenues to wealth or employment. To all intents and purposes, Voters and Taxpayers, you have been ignored entirely by the shining lights of shoddy, who cannot come down from national flights to the dull concerns of a Commonwealth.—*Patriot & Union*.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

The *Heralds* Ft. Monroe correspondent says it is now pretty well understood that parties have been making inquiries as to the accommodation line for the trial at this place of Jeff. Davis.—The inquiries indicate that the trial is to take place here if the proper accomodations can be obtained, including the court and witnesses. It is said that provisions will have to be made for at least one hundred and fifty persons. Arrangements it is said are being made to convert the Chesapeake Hospital building into headquarters for the court, members and witnesses. There is abundance of room here; and with horse cars running every fifteen minutes back and forth, to the fortress every other needed facility will be obtained. All this of course presents itself as a rumor.

An order has just come directing five thousand troops to be mustered out of this department, compliance with this order will reduce the force here from fifteen thousand to ten thousand men.

Economy of Courts Martial.

Certain newspapers think the court martial sitting in this city, for the last five or six months trying three cases, is exceedingly economical, because it has tried less than one hundred cases since 1861. Why, our criminal court would try as many cases in a single term, and not boast of the achievement. At the rate the court proceeds with the number of cases in hand some of the accused will be dead before the period of their trial commences. Some of our contemporaries are so struck with this speedy mode of dispensing justice that they think it the best way to administer it, and would even dispense with the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, if the civil courts would allow it. Justice Thompson has put a check to that illegal proceeding in time of peace, and with this guarantee of personal liberty, we do not think it matters much how long the court martial may sit trying the causes which come legitimately before it. Justice should never be in a hurry, for fear it should make mistakes, and the "speedy trial" secured by the laws to every person accused, is a trial in civil courts, and cannot apply to courts martial.—*Phila. Ledger*.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his two valuable farms for sale, situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining William Chenoweth and others, about one mile from Bedford, near the turnpike, and six miles from Mount Dallas Station. The improvements on No. 1, are a

GOOD HOUSE AND A LARGE BANK BARN,

Two Wagon Sheds, Two Corn Cribs, Spring House, and other out-buildings; two apple orchards with other fruit trees; a small run passes the house and barn, that a large meadow can be watered therefrom; there is 260 acres in this tract, about 150 of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, and plenty of Iron Ore, running water at house and barn.

No. 2, contains about 240 acres, the improvements are a

New Frame House and New Frame Bank Barn,

a young apple orchard, and an old orchard on the Lime Stone Ridge, in full bearing. There is about 150 acres cleared and the balance is well timbered, and plenty of Iron Ore. For further particulars address

CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa.

REFERENCE—Hon. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, } Bedford.

August 25—tf

THE RESULT IN KENTUCKY.—Notwithstanding the outrageous military interference with the elections in Kentucky, the Conservatives carried the day. The Congressional delegation stands five Conservative to four Radical. The Legislature is about two-thirds Conservative, enough to enable them to elect a State Senator, and prevent the adoption of the amendment.—Under the circumstances, the Conservatives of Kentucky have achieved a glorious success, much of which is due to Gov. BRAMLETTE for his firm and temperate action.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE A FAILURE.—The failure of the great Atlantic Cable is at length confirmed. A dispatch from Heart's Content, by way of Aspy Bay, states that on the 14th inst., the schooner First Fruit, which arrived at Harbor Grace, N. F., reports having on the 6th passed a buoy marked "Great Eastern, No. 3." A few hours later she communicated with the Terrible, the consort of the Great Eastern, and learned that the Cable parted on the 2nd inst., and that the buoy marked the place where it had disappeared. As the parting took place where the water is about 14,000 feet deep, there is little probability that the cable can ever be recovered.

—MARRIED—

SHOEMAKER—BARR.—On the 17th inst., in St. Paul's German Reformed Church, near Brady's Bend, Pa., by the Rev. D. O. Shoemaker, assisted by the Rev'ds. J. G. Shoemaker and C. A. Limberg, Mr. HERBERT SHOEMAKER, of Bedford county, Pa., to Miss LIZZIE E. BARR, of Armstrong county, Pa.

WALKER—CORLEY.—On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. Jacob Walker and Miss Mary Amanda Corley, both of West End, Bedford county.

RUBY—BEELER.—On Tuesday evening, 15th inst., by Rev. Samuel Kepler, Mr. Walter B. Ruby, of York, Pa., late of Co. B, 187th P. V., to Miss Mary E. Beeler, daughter of Mr. John W. Beeler, of Bedford county.

BORTZ—WERTZ.—On the 17th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. Frederick Bortz and Miss Harriet Wertz, both of Cumberland Valley township.

LEHMAN—WALTER.—At Bloody Run, August 20th, 1865, by Rev. S. A. Creveling, of Hopewell, Mr. Josiah M. Lehman, of Coaldale, Bedford county, to Miss Frances C. Walter, of Akersville, Fulton county.

LAMSON—HORTON.—At the same place, on the same day, by the same, Mr. David Lamson, of Yellow Creek, to Miss Wealthy A. Horton, of Coaldale, all of Bedford county.

—DIED—

DIEHL.—At Chaneysville, this county, on the 15th inst., Mahala Diehl fell asleep sweetly in Jesus, aged 26 years, 5 months and 14 days.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS A GENERAL ASSISTANT OF NATURE.

What is health? What is disease?

Health is when the supply and expenditure are equal. Disease when the supply and expenditure are unequal.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS impart certain expulsive powers to all matters in the body whose life is below the standard of the surrounding party, or which have remained longer than the time nature designed. So in fevers and all that class of cases which soon run into mortification Brandreth's Pills have marvelous curative qualities. Our bodies are continually changing, and it is by this change we live.—Should matter remain in organs beyond the time nature designed, pain and inflammation set in, which is nothing more than a preparatory effort for our good. All Brandreth's Pills are supposed from the results to do is simply ASSISTING THESE EFFORTS OF NATURE. [July 28—1m.

NO HARDEE-HOOD

On the part of the South can prevent the success of the Union arms. Grant and Sherman's policy, like

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

Everywhere establishes colors which are beautiful in the people's eyes. The hues of the National Flag are those of Heaven, but among all the dyes of Earth there is none save CRISTADORO'S that produces instantaneously perfect fac similes of nature's every shade of black and brown. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all hair dressers.

August 4—1m.

THE BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IS THE POROUS PLASTER OF DR. ALLCOCK.—They are warranted to keep good twenty years, but may be returned for fresh plasters without charge:

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.

They will cure a Weakness of the Back, Pain in the side, a Lameness of the Knee or of the Ankles, or Cold Feet, sooner and with more comfort than any other application.

KNOXVILLE, Albany Co., Jan. 16, 1852.

DR. T. ALLCOCK.—*Dear Sir:* Seventeen years ago I was sorely injured in my back. At length I was induced to use your plasters. I wore one constantly for six months, and did more hard work during that six months than in the preceding fifteen years. I have not worn a plaster for over eighteen months and have had no return of the gnawing pain and weakness in my back, but have been entirely well. I am your obedient servant, JOHN G. CRARY.

Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

July 28—1m

DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures, relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night: before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 50 and 80 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [July 21—1m

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

STRAY CATTLE.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, in Juniata township, some days ago, four head of young cattle, two 2 years old, and two 1 year old; one black and white spotted, the right ear cut off and a slit in it, one brindle heifer, one red and white spotted and one black, with some mark. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

ANDREW WARNER.

August 18—3t.

Stray Cattle.

Strayed away from the subscriber about the 5th of August, the following described cattle: One Black Cow about 8 years old, one red Heifer 2½ years old, one Brindle Bull 2½ years old. A reward of $5.00 will be paid to any person who will return them to me or give information where they may be found.

A. G. ALLEN, Mt. Dallas
Station, 1 mile above Bloody Run.
August 25—3t* Bedford county, Pa.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865-6.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS invention consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE TO EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST, BRADLEY & CAREY, PROPRIETORS of the Invention, and SOLE MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS, and 79 & 81 READE STREETS, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. ☞Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. A. & C.

August 18, 1865—3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of William J. Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES CESSNA, Adm'r.

August 18—6t

A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!

INTERESTING TO AGENTS, FARMERS, AND LADIES.

We are making a single machine which combines the best and cheapest portable Wine and Cider Press, the aryest Clothes Wringer, and the most powerful Lifting Jack in the world. It is the only press adapted to making Apple Champaign, which is now regarded as one of the most important discoveries of the age. A good agent wanted in every county, to whom we will hold out such inducements as to insure $1,000 before Christmas. The first one making application from any county shall have the exclusive agency. Full particulars, terms, &c., by Circular. Address HALL, REED & CO.,
August 18. No. 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, by book account or otherwise, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of October next, as longer indulgence will not be given.

GEORGE H. SLEEK.

August 11, 1865.*

$10 to $20 Dollars per Day.

Wanted an active and energetic man in each county, in the United States, to secure for himself the exclusive right to sell "Miller's Metallic Broom Head," (by the use of which every one is his own broom maker, without the aid of cords or tvings of any kind,) patented June 13th, 1865. We can substantiate the assertion that agents are now clearing from $10 to $20 per day. An active energetic man can sell from 1000 to 3000 in a county.

Inclose stamp for a circular, giving full particulars and address,

MILLER & DIAL,
July 7, 1865. Cincinnati, Ohio.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Robison, late of Southampton township, dec'd., and that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON, Adm'r.

August 18—6t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the money in the hands of Samuel Manspeaker, administrator of Hannah Manspeaker, deceased, to and among the heirs and persons legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 22d day of August, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

August 11. E. F. KERR, Auditor.

List of Causes

Put down for trial at September Term, 1865,

[4th day.]

Wilson Clark	vs	Joseph Slaughter
Matilda Wigfield	"	Isaac Wigfield
Same	"	Same
Same	"	Same
Mary Ann Bierly	"	Samuel Williams
Loretta Smith	"	Same
Stephen G. Wright	"	Wm. P. Hazard
Jacob Dunkle	"	Michael Ritchey
Theodore Kinton	"	Jos. & Jas. Mortimore
F. D. Beegle	"	Wertz & Feather
Benjamin Wigfield	"	Isaac Wigfield & others
John Cessna, Esq.,	"	John Bulger & others
Bloody Run School District	"	West Providence School District
John W. Beeler	"	Dr. B. F. Harry
Fisher & Biddle	"	Samuel Crisman

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

August 11.

Mill Seat for Sale.

I offer for sale, on my farm in St. Clair township, an EXCELLENT MILL SEAT, on a never failing stream of water. It is situated in a good wheat growing neighborhood, and is admitted by many to be one of the best seats for a mill now vacant in the county. Persons desiring to purchase can call at the premises, or address me at Alum Bank P. O., Bedford county, Pa.

JESSE WILLIS.

June 16, 1865—3m.

WANTED!

400 Cords Tanners'

OAK BARK, for which SIX Dollars per cord will be paid in CASH, at Mt. Dallas Station, one mile West of Bloody Run.

HOMER NEICE.

July 8, 1865—4t*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are cautioned against hunting, fishing, gathering nuts, or trespassing in any way upon my premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

DEWALT HARSHBERGER.

July 8, 1865*

NEW GRIST MILL

AND LIMESTONE FARM

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford township, for sale, together with 132 acres of limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair of chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford and the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year. The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon, of Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Freight saw mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c., thereon erected. It is on Cove Creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustible. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

JONATHAN BOWSER.

August 11, 1865—3m

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled, by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French, Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, Over-Strung Bass, &c., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte," received the award of merit over all others at the celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-room.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

PRICES—No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case $275.
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding $300.
No. 3 Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style $325.

TERMS—*Net Cash in Current Funds.*

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE.

"A. & C." [July 21, 1865—1y

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers his farm for sale in East Providence township, to be sold at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, next,

at one o'clock. It contains 230 acres of red shale land, of a good quality, and in a good state of cultivation. About 100 acres are cleared and under fence—the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a good Log-Frame Dwelling House, Frame Barn, and convenient out-buildings.

The property lies within half a mile of the turnpike and close to the route of the Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road. There is an orchard of choice fruit on the farm, and every field except three is watered with never failing streams.

The property will be sold low on terms of one-third in hand, and balance in two equal annual payments. The owner has determined on going to the west, which is his reason for selling.

Address the undersigned at Rays-hill P. O., Bedford county, Pa., or Joseph W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, or John C. Black, Bloody Run.

JOHN FILLER.

August 11, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, on WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1865, his valuable farm, situate in East Providence township, Bedford county, one mile from the Juniata Crossings, adjoining lands of William Morgart, William Whetstone and others, containing two hundred acres and allowance. One hundred acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow, all in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered and well watered, four never failing springs flowing near the house. There are on the farm a good Two Story Log House, well finished, a double Log Barn with granaries attached, Wash House, Spring House and all other necessary out-buildings thereon erected. Also, a variety of fruit trees of different kinds.

☞There is a prospect of a Grist Mill being erected within one-fourth of a mile of the house.

☞Any person desiring information with regard to the above farm, are referred to Joseph W. Tate, Bedford, or D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill, who can give a full description of the property. Terms reasonable. Possession given in ten days after sale.

WILLIAM M. RITCHEY.

August 11, 1865.

ESTATE OF JOHN SMITH, DEC'D.

Letters of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN MELLOTT, Adm'r.

August 4, 1865—6t.

A Hotel for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale, his Hotel, containing ten large bed rooms, with bar room, side room, parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen, with all the modern improvements of a first class hotel. It is at present doing a good business. This hotel is situated in the middle of the Broad Top Coal region, in the town of Coaldale. Possession given at any time. The property will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars apply on the premises, to PATRICK DREW.

July 7, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register to the undersigned, on the last will and testament of John Jackson Dibert, late of West Providence township, dec'd., that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOSIAH R. IMLER, Ex'r.,
July 21—6t* Residing in Bedford tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Stuft, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

THOMAS J. CROYLE,
July 14—6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration to the subscriber, upon the estate of Alfred Entriken, Esq., late of Liberty township, dec'd., he notifies all persons indebted to make payment immediately, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, either to the subscriber in Bedford, or to George F. Steele, Esq., of Liberty township, who is also authorized to receive money due. JOHN P. REED,
July 21—6t Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 2d day of September, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about thirty acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael and John Hevner, Joseph Kennard and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Morris.

ALSO—One tract of patented land, containing one hundred and fifty eight acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and kitchen attached, bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, and an apple orchard, adjoining lands of Jacob Otto, Nathaniel Vore, Henry Albaugh and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Levi Otto.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 158 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence with a log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Stroup, John Sites and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Lydick.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Fair Play, fronting 60 feet on Main street, and extending back about 120 feet, with a frame tavern house and kitchen attached, and a frame stable thereon erected, fronting on a street on the east, and adjoining vacant lot on the west.—Also, one tract of unimproved land, containing 12 acres, more or less, adjoining John R. Anderson, John W. Whitnar and others. Also, the undivided third part of a tract of land containing 267 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John C. Figard, Jos. Patton and others, all situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Figard.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 11, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of John Keagy, guardian of Barbara Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of John Keagy, guardian of Susan Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of John Keagy, guardian of Joshua Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of David O. Hoover and Moses Detwiler, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jacob Detwiler, late of the township of Middle Woodberry, in the county of Bedford, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Catharine Steckman, administratrix of Andrew Steckman, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Barbara Mock, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Frederick C. Mock, late of St. Clair township, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Edmund S. Blackburn, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Wm N. Blackburn, deceased.

The account of John B. Replogle, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of A. H. Hull, administrator of the estate of William H. Ake, late of Union township, deceased.

The second administration account of John W. Hull, Esq., executor of the last will and testament of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier township, deceased.

The account of Jacob W. Snyder and Samuel Snyder, executors of the last will and testament of John Snyder, late of Snake Spring township, deceased.

First and final account of A. King, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Mary Burns, late of Napier (now Juniata) township, deceased.

Account of Henry J. Bruner, executor of the last will and testament of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.

The administration account of Michael W. Ford, executor of the last will and testament of David Ford, late of Broad Top township, deceased.

The administration account of Mrs. Mary Cypher, administratrix of the estate of Sam'l Cypher, late of Broad Top township, deceased.

Account of Samuel S. Fluck, administrator of the estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

The account of William S. and Josiah Elder, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of Wilson Nycum, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Nycum, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of H. P. Diehl, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Charles Pensyl, late of Colerain township, deceased.

Supplemental account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., late of the borough of Bedford, deceased.

The account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Ann Rosebrock, late of the township of Cumberland Valley, deceased.

The account of S. L. Russell, guardian of Jane M. Humphrey D., Sam. Huston, Eliza T., Joseph W. and Martha S. Tate, minor children of S. H. Tate, Esq., deceased.

The administration account of Thomas P. Studebaker, executor of the last will, &c., of Peter H. Studebaker, late of Napier township, deceased.

The account of Isaac Darr, administrator cum testamentum annexa; of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Darr, late of Juniata township, yeoman, deceased.

The account of John Mower, guardian of William D. Stuart, minor son of Mrs. Margaret Stuart, deceased.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Samuel Barnhart, late of Bedford borough, deceased.

Supplemental account of James C. Devore, one of the executors of the last will, &c., of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased.

The account of Morris Walker, administrator of the estate of George Bisel, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.

August 11, 1865.

Notice of Accounts in the Common Pleas.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been exhibited and filed in the Common Pleas, and will be presented to the Court for allowance on the 4th day of September, next, at Bedford:

The account of John Cessna, Esq., trustee for certain creditors of Henry S. King, specified in deed of appointment.

The account of John Cessna, Esq., trustee of certain creditors of John and Thomas King, as partners, and of John King and Thomas King, said creditors being named in deed of appointment.

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

August 11, 1865.

Private Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at private sale, all the valuable real estate belonging to the estate of S. M. Barclay, dec'd., situate in and around the borough of Bedford. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to J. J. Barclay, Bedford.

R. D. BARCLAY, Adm'r. of
Aug. 11—4t S. M. Barclay, dec'd.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, PA.

J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.

The Fall Session of this Institution will begin August 9.

Boarding will not exceed $2.50 per week, probably it will be less.

Tuition in English, $5.00 per quarter.
Piano Music, 10.00 " "

Special attention given to those who intend to teach. For further information address,

J. W. HUGHES,
July 21—4t Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 1, 1865—tf.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Menge House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN T. KEAGY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

NEW CARPETINGS.

1,000 Yards New Wool Carpets,

250 *Yards Canton Matting,*

500 *yds* $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{8}{4}$, *Floor Oil Cloths all of which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 9, 1865.

NOTICE TO DROVERS.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Company is prepared to take stock from Mt. Dallas to Bloody Run and furnish cars for the same at all times. A wharf has been built and also a yard for the convenience of the Drovers. By making application to the Agent at Mount Dallas, stock will come down the same day in season to take the first Stock Express over the Pennsylvania Rail Road in the evening.

June 23, 1865. O. AYERS, Sup't.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Esheiman, late of East Providence township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM, Adm'r.

June 30—6t*

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

February —6m.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for September Term, 1865.

William Gillespie, Foreman, John Dell, John A. Gump, F. M. Bixler, John A. Cessna, John C. Miller, Joseph Bussard (of John), Sam'l Crisman, Geo. S. Potter, Wm. Hancock, John Boyer, Jr., Joseph Black, David Fluck, And'w College, Conrad Reighard, William Cessna, Geo. W. Figard, William Foster, Jacob C. Boor, James F. Mattingly, John Diltz, George Reimund, Henry Rose, Peter F. Lehman.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS

Drawn for same Term.

Michael Wendle, John Koons, Jacob Eicher, Henry Clapper, Stephen Weimer, Wm. McClellan, Henry Shrader, Peter Rininger, Jacob Pote, Charles W. Ashcom, Harrison Brison, Jacob Ewig, John H. Barton, Geo. F. Steel, Archibald Blair, Jacob Roades, Chas. S. Crisman, Francis Beard, J. W. Rice, John Neary, Philip Snyder, Barnet Weimer, Geo. Blackburn, Solomon Steel, Jacob Steckman, Jacob Corl, James Blackburn, Solomon Adams, Jacob Carpenter, Simon Richey, John H. Imler, Jacob S. Brumbaugh, John Cypher, Robert Taylor, Jos. N. Berkheimer, Alexander Holsinger, P. G. Morgart, Alex. Davis.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

August 11, 1865.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

The Great Show

OF

New Summer Goods

NOW GOING ON AT

P. A. REED'S STORE.

No Charge for Admission!

Come and see our splendid assortment of Summer Goods. We have on hand all kinds of SUMMER WEAR, for MEN AND BOYS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Straw Hats, Linen Coats, et cetera, et cetera. We also keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

unsurpassed in beauty and excellence, which we sell Cheaper than the Cheapest. Our

GROCERIES

are always of the best in the market.

☞Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

We return our thanks to our customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

July 14. P. A. REED.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Pa.

WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, 1865—1y

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Gilt, Rosewood and Ebony Frames and Cases for Photograph and Ambrotype Pictures.

ALSO—A lot of fine Gilt and Rosewood *MOULDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES.*

Also, a variety of Photograph views of Richmond and other places of interest.

He has been appointed agent for the sale of those valuable likenesses of our late chief magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, entitled

"Abraham Lincoln as a Father;"

and "I wish all men to be free," also,

"Abraham Lincoln at Home."

This beautiful picture, 24 by 29 inches in size, represents Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Illinois. His two boys are with him, Willie sitting on the fence and Thaddeus, better known as "Tad," standing beside him. Also, connected with this work of art, and most beautifully executed, is Mr. Lincoln's farewell address, delivered February 12, 1861, to his old friends and neighbors, and which has proved so prophetic. Every friend and admirer of our lamented President should have a copy.

☞Instructions in the art and complete apparatus of any size, furnished upon reasonable terms.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 16, 1865—3m.

WAGONS.

TWO NEW TWO HORSE WAGONS, for sale on a liberal credit.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

July 21, 1865.

GENTLEMEN

are requested to call and look at our stock of BLACK FRENCH CLOTH AND CASSIMERES, Just opened at A. B. CRAMER & CO'S.

July 21.

BARGAINS.

LIGHT SHALLIES, DELAINES, and ALL Summer Goods at REDUCED PRICES, at

July 21. CRAMER'S.

MENS and BOYS' WEAR, of every description for sale cheap at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [Je 23.

A FULL SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS Just received and for sale cheap, at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

SHAD, MACKEREL AND HERRING, For sale at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

MUSLIN from 20 cents up, CALICO from 17 cts. up. or 6 yards for a dollar, at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, MOLASSES, TEA, White and Brown SUGAR, RICE, &c., just received at SHOEMAKER'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF HATS, all sizes, just received at the cheap store of

June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

A full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, and READY MADE CLOTHING, at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

If you want cheap BOOTS and SHOES, call at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

All persons in search of BARGAINS, can be supplied by calling at J. M. Shoemaker's store.

SPICES, of all kinds, for sale at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

TUBS, BUCKETS and BASKETS for sale at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

WANTED.---5,000 pounds of Good Washed WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods, at

June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A splendid assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS just received and for sale at

June 23. FARQUHAR'S.

BEST BROWN MUSLIN, at from 20 to 40 cents, at FARQUHAR'S.

500 yards CARPET, just received and for sale (cheap) at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [June 23.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Every body in search of

BARGAINS.

is respectfully invited to give us a call.

June 2, 1865.

Important to Farmers.

Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated "*FARMER MOWING MACHINES,*" before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $140, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Cum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY,

April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER.

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAPCORNER.

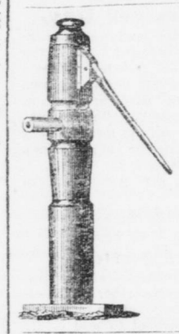
GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:

WM. C. SNIVELY,

Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1865.—1y

GREAT SALE

OF

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,

[*Agents for the Manufacturers,*]

No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for

ONE DOLLAR:---

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each		$125 00
100 " Watches, various styles, each		75 00
200 " Ladies' Gold Watches "		50 00
500 Silver Watches	each $20 00 to	35 00
6,000 latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to	20 00
5,500 Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to	20 00
4,000 California diamond ear drops	5 00 to	10 00
3,060 Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to	10 00
2000 California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to	10 00
2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to	20 00
3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to	10 00
2,000 Cameo Brooches	5 00 to	20 00
3,000 Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to	6 00
2,000 Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to	15 00
6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to	10 00
4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to	10 00
3,000 Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets	3 00 to	10 00
5,000 Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to	8 00
10,000 plain and engraved rings	2 50 to	10 00
8,000 Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to	10 00
15,000 sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to	12 00
5,000 Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to	8 00
2,000 sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to	6 00
2,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to	25 00
1,000 Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	6 00 to	10 00
2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils &c.,	4 00 to	6 00
10,000 Gold Pens, and Silver cases	2 00 to	3 00
10,000 Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 00 to	6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelops, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for de certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.

36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

May 19—6m P. O. Box 770.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown- within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, WM. H. WEIMER,

ISAAC WATKIN, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

CRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins,

Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly rduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,

March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer

GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April. 15. 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY

Has just received her

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OF MILLINERY GOODS,

which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia, of mush experience, and most excellent taste.

☞Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere, as she intends to sell at very short profits.

Bedford, June 9, 1865.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 50 cts. per bottle,

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

August 11, 1865—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

***Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. August 11, 1865—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THE IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST

On horses it will never fail to cure Pole-evil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle, Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

NOW IN USE. ☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Aug. 11, '65—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

HOGS HORSES CATTLE

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS. HORSES

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,

Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Aug. 11—1y

The above medicines can be had at manufacturers prices of Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Phil'a., J. J. Bender, Pittsburg, Laughton & Bushfield, Wheeling, Va.